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WILD SCENES END IN BLOODY DUEL

Disorder Marks Enactment Restoring Dreyfus to Army.

MINISTERS ACT AS DEPUTY'S SECONDS

Pandemonium Reigning on Floor of Chamber, Deputies Gathering in Center of House and Fighting in Tangled Mass—Feeling Intense.

(By Associated Press.)
PARIS, July 13.—The scene of tumultuous disorder which marked the enactment to-day of the law restoring Alfred Dreyfus to the army was followed by a bloody duel to-night, in which Under Secretary of State Sarraut was dangerously wounded by the sword of M. Puguillemont. The duel assumed the aspect of a veritable combat between the government and the opposition, as M. Sarraut's seconds were Ministers Clemenceau and Thomson, while M. Puguillemont's were M. Millerand and General Jaurès, who were drawn from the elements which bitterly resist the government's rehabilitation of Dreyfus.

The meeting followed a fight on the floor of the Chamber of Deputies, in which M. Sarraut sprang from beside Minister of the Interior Clemenceau, sitting on the ministerial benches, on M. Puguillemont, who had been heaping denunciations on the members of the government as scoundrels. Sarraut struck Puguillemont a stunning blow in the face. A scene of the wildest uproar ensued, compelling the suspension of the session. It was after the close of the session that the duel occurred. Late reports show that M. Sarraut is suffering from a deep wound in the right breast, penetrating the lung. While the wound is considered to be serious, it is not necessarily fatal.

Feeling Intense.
Despite this sanguinary conflict, measures finally enacted to-day by the Chamber of Deputies reinstating Dreyfus, who obtains the rank of a chief of squadron of artillery, and Puguillemont, who is made a brigadier-general. Both houses were overwhelmingly favorable to Dreyfus and Puguillemont.

Through the day feeling was stirred intensely between the Dreyfus and anti-Dreyfus elements. This was heightened by fierce attacks by Dreyfusards against General Mercier and other prominent officers who were responsible for Dreyfus's condemnation.

Early in the day Minister of War Etienne presented the government bill restoring Dreyfus and Puguillemont to the army. The Army Committee quickly and unanimously reported the bill, and the debate in the Chamber of Deputies was decisive. Dreyfus securing 473 votes against 42, and Puguillemont 467 votes against 27.

The feeling had then become very strong. The storm broke when M. Puguillemont, urged a supplementary proposition for the punishment of the officers who had accused Dreyfus and Puguillemont, and whom he designated as a gang of malefactors and forgers, who deserved branding with red hot irons.

Tumult in Chamber.
It was at this moment that the Sarraut-Puguillemont encounter occurred. M. Puguillemont, aroused by the denunciation of the ministerial benches, shouted at the ministerial benches: "You are scoundrels for permitting these insults to officers."

Immediately from the ministerial bench sprang the lithe, wiry figure of Under Secretary Sarraut. He made straight for Puguillemont, seized him by the throat and planted his right fist squarely in his face. Puguillemont roared, dazed by the blow, and was caught by his friends, while Ministers Clemenceau and Thomson grasped Sarraut's coat-tails and dragged him back to his seat.

Pandemonium immediately broke loose. Deputies gathered in the center of the hall, fighting, their blows raining indiscriminately.

Session Suspended.
President Brisson ineffectually endeavored to quell the tumult, but finding his efforts in vain, he left the chair and suspended the sitting for a quarter of an hour. The public galleries were cleared.

During the interim the excitement continued, but at the resumption of the sitting, the members were somewhat more calm. Eventually, after Premier Barrion had promised that the government would take the necessary measures to deal with the members who had been witnesses against Dreyfus, a motion was passed expressing confidence in the government. The Chamber also voted to transfer the body of Emile Zola to the Pantheon.

The Senate also had an excited session in connection with the Dreyfus rehabilitation bill, which was passed by 123 votes against 30. The result was greeted with enthusiastic applause. The Dreyfus bill was passed by the Senate by 123 to 30.

Duel Fought.
After the sitting of the Chamber of Deputies and while the members were still in the lobby, M. Puguillemont sent his seconds to Under Secretary Sarraut, decided to fight immediately with swords, and principle and second provided by automobiles to the Villa d'Auray, where the combat occurred, on the property of Deputy Edmond Geay.

The fight was short but desperate, lasting only thirty seconds. Sarraut made a quick onslaught, and blood soon flowed. Puguillemont cried, "I am hit!" and then fainted. Expectoration blood, he was conveyed to M. Geay's residence. The doctors who examined him found a deep wound in the right breast, penetrating the lung. The surgeons consider the wound serious, but not necessarily endangering his life.

Madame Sarraut, who was informed immediately of what had happened, went to the Villa d'Auray, where she will remain in attendance on her husband.

TRUST WILL GET SLICE AFTER ALL

Half of Armor Contract For Carnegie and Bethlehem Companies.

STATEMENT MADE BY BONAPARTE

Bad Policy to Secure All Supplies from One Concern, Secretary Says—Investigation of Grain Traffic—An Important Decision.

(From Our Regular Correspondent.)
WASHINGTON, D. C., July 13.—Secretary Bonaparte announced to-day that he had decided to give the Steel Trust one-half the contract for armor for the new battleships, the South Carolina and the Michigan. The other half the contract goes to the Midvale Company, the independent concern, whose bids were far below those of either of the two companies composing the trust, the Carnegie and the Bethlehem companies. The trust at once reduced its bids to meet that of the independent company as soon as it was ascertained that the Midvale Company was the lowest bidder. Charles M. Schwab, the president of the Steel Trust, and other officials of the trust, hurried to Washington and appeared before Secretary Bonaparte, where they spent two hours or more pleading for a share of the contract.

Remarkable Argument.

The main argument of the Steel Trust officials was that the two plants, Carnegie and Bethlehem, would have to close down unless they were awarded a share of the work, and that hundreds of working men, with dependent families, would suffer. The press of the country had considerable fun over this remarkable argument, remarkable as coming from the billion-dollar steel corporation, but Secretary Bonaparte, in a statement issued this afternoon, says he took the argument seriously, and that this reason, and the further one that it would be bad policy to allow the supplying of armor plates for the government to be controlled by one concern, induced him to divide the contract so that the armor for one vessel should be supplied by the independent corporation, and that for the other be furnished by the two companies composing the trust.

Statement of Secretary.

The text of the statement issued by Secretary Bonaparte is as follows: "The Secretary of the Navy is convinced that the best results would be attained in this case and the most expeditious delivery of the armor in question would be secured if the contract were divided between the three bidders. It seems to him clear that it would be against public policy and the best interests of the naval service, and, more especially, would seriously affect the insurance of good results and expeditious delivery of materials under this particular contract, if the government were to find itself obliged to trust to a single armor plant to supply its need, all competitors having retired, at least temporarily, from the business, and the purchase of armor abroad or its manufacture by the government itself being at present forbidden by law. The Carnegie and Bethlehem companies are willing and have offered to reduce their bids to that of the Midvale Company, and to take, at the prices there fixed by their competitors, any portions of the armor which may be assigned to them, and it seems clear to the Secretary of the Navy that, in the exercise of the discretion imposed in him by the act, it will be advisable to divide the said contract, assigning one-half thereof to the Midvale Company at its prices, and one-fourth thereof at the same

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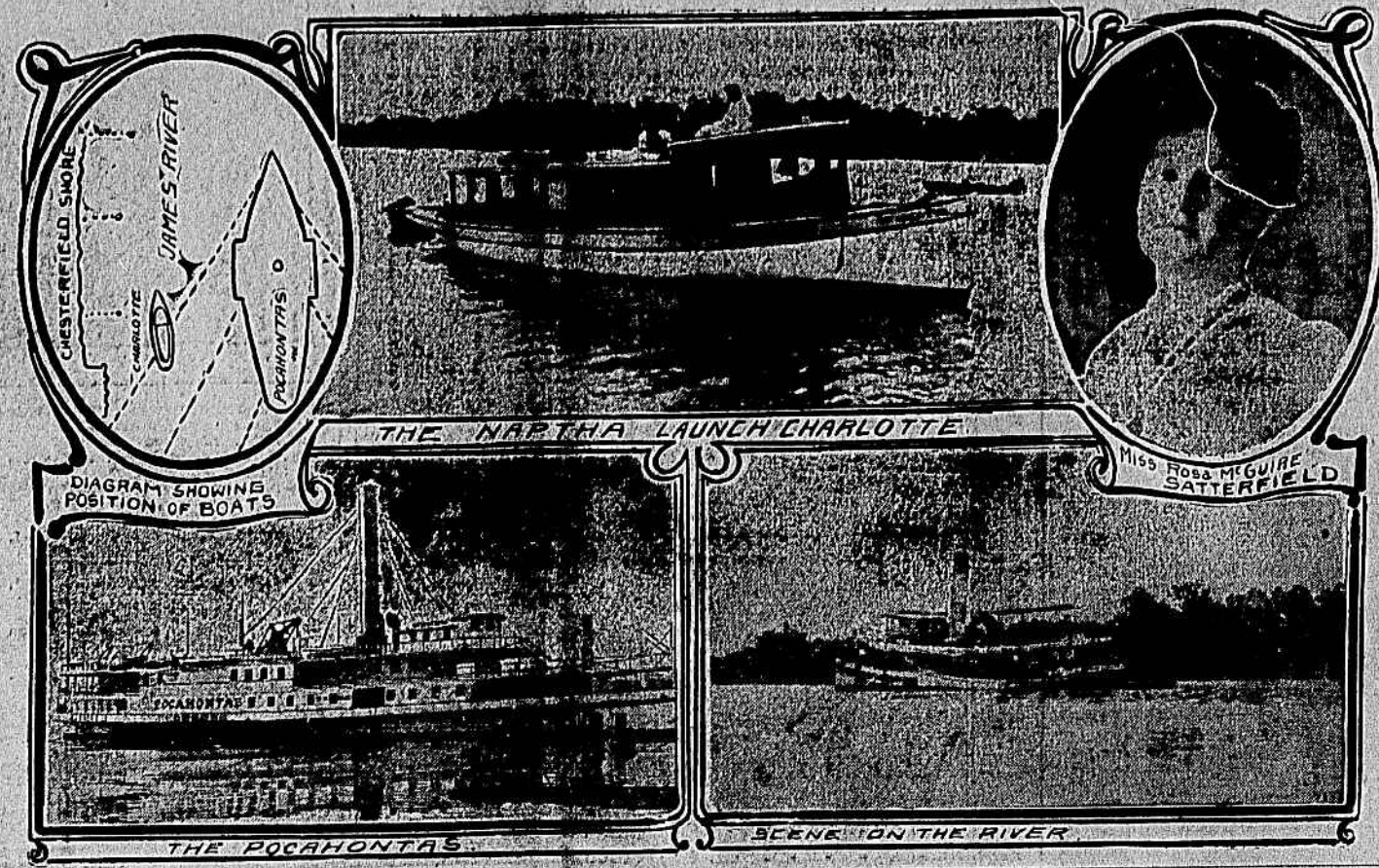
LAUNDRY COMPANIES UNDER INDICTMENT

Raised Price of Washing Collars and Cuffs and Grand Jury Got to Work.

(By Associated Press.)
CINCINNATI, July 13.—Thirty-nine laundry companies and laundry proprietors were indicted individually by the grand jury to-day on the charge of maintaining a combination in restraint of trade. Eighteen of these were also indicted as forming an organization in restraint of trade. These include all members of the laundry exchange.

The penalty in case of conviction is that for a misdemeanor—\$5,000 fine, six months to one year's imprisonment, or both, in the discretion of the court. An advance of half a cent each in the price of laundering collars and cuffs was made recently. This was brought to the attention of the grand jury. The indictments followed.

MISS SATTERFIELD AND SCENES OF THE RIVER TRAGEDY.



LITTLE STATES RUSHING TO ARMS

Central American Republics Preparing for General War.

UNITED STATES TO EXERT INFLUENCE

Fresh Hostilities Reported from Salvadorean Border—Guatemala Placed Under Martial Law—Nicaragua Said to Have Joined Revolutionists.

(By Associated Press.)
NEW YORK, July 13.—A telegram from Guatemala says: "Fresh hostilities have taken place on the border. The invasion of the country by Salvadorean troops is considered to be a declaration of war. War is accepted here by official decree. The country has been placed under martial law, and there is a general call to arms."

(By Associated Press.)
MEXICO CITY, MEX., July 13.—Advices from San Salvador confirm the report of the battle of El Hicaco and the killing of the commander of the Salvadorean troops, General Regalado, but announce a victory gained by General Toledo, of the insurgent forces, on the same day, at a point further north, where the Guatemalan army was routed with heavy loss.

GENERAL WAR IN CENTRAL AMERICA NOW THREATENED

United States, Aided by Mexico, Trying to Prevent Outbreak of Hostilities.

(By Associated Press.)
WASHINGTON, D. C., July 13.—A cablegram received from the State Department today from Minister Murray, at San Salvador, states that continuous fighting is proceeding on the border line between Guatemala and Salvador; also that Guatemalan troops have crossed the line into Honduras. This latter is understood to be the result of the Guatemalan attack on the fugitives of Regalado's army, after that leader was killed yesterday.

From these advices the impression is given here that President Cabrera, of Guatemala, holds the key to the situation, and the question of war or peace depends upon the success of the efforts which the State Department is now making to induce him to forego attacking either Salvador or Honduras in retaliation for the part played in the attempted revolution by the Salvadorean troops under Regalado.

It is reported to the State Department that Cabrera has gathered a force of no less than 4,000 men under arms. At the instance of the State Department

OVER 4,000 REPORTED DEAD IN BATTLES IN MATTO GROSS

Insurrection in Brazil Swelling to Huge Proportions—Army of 40,000 Federal Troops Sent Against Revolutionists—Fearful Carnage.

(By Associated Press.)
LONDON, July 13.—The London correspondent of a Lisbon says that, according to intelligence received there, the insurrection in Matto Grosso is swelling to huge proportions. The insurgents, it is reported, have organized a large army

GREAT HONOR TO DR. PATTERSON

Celebrate Fiftieth Anniversary of Founding of Large Tobacco Firm.

PRESENT PUNCH SERVICE

Banquet Afterwards, When Biographical Sketch of Founder is Read by His Son.

To the grand old man of the tobacco industry in Virginia, Dr. R. A. Patterson, of Richmond, was yesterday accorded by the thousand and one employees of the firm of which he is the head a tribute that only energy, industry, integrity, honesty, and a resulting success can deserve. To the man who, in his long life, has met with poverty, despair, riches and success, yesterday's tribute by the faithful men in the employ of the firm was a fitting and fitting one.

GENERAL WAR IN CENTRAL AMERICA NOW THREATENED

United States, Aided by Mexico, Trying to Prevent Outbreak of Hostilities.

VATICAN FALLING TO PIECES; POPE MOVING

Cracked and Bulging Walls Will Be Temporarily Strengthened at Once.

(By Associated Press.)
ROME, July 13.—It has long been known that some parts of the Vatican are unsafe, but it has just been discovered that the palace is practically falling to pieces. Even the corner where the Pope's apartment is situated is in a state of great danger. The Pontiff is moving out. The walls, which were cracked, bulging and leaning out, will be temporarily strengthened immediately. To make the whole building safe will require more than \$100,000.

EDITORS MEET AT CHASE CITY

Big Attendance at Virginia-North Carolina Press Association.

ORGANIZATION TO INCLUDE ALL SOUTH

North Carolina President Expresses Hope That Such Will Be Result of Beginning Already Made—Religious Press Discussed.

(Special From Staff Correspondent.)
CHASE CITY, VA., July 11.—The Virginia and North Carolina Press Association met at the Mocklenburg Hotel this morning with a large delegation from the South. The morning session was called to order by President Phillips, of the North Carolina organization, and prayer was offered by the Rev. R. H. Bensley, of the South Boston News. In the absence of Governor Swann, whose other engagements prevented him from attending, Mr. W. S. Copeland, of The Times-Dispatch, made the address of welcome for the Virginia Association, and Mayor Smith, of Chase City, made a similar address on behalf of the community. Colonel Hughes, of the Mocklenburg Hotel, and Mr. Dowd, editor of the Charlotte News, responded graciously for the Carolinians.

Annual Address.

President Phillips then read his annual address, in the course of which he spoke feelingly of the bond of friendship between the two States, which had been strengthened by those joint meetings. He hoped to see a great Southern Press Association grow out of this beginning—not sectional in the sense so often used, but sectional for the purpose of more quickly and firmly convincing all newspapers of the South of the importance of their opportunity to do still greater things to accelerate the march of unparallelled progress that is on in this peculiarly favored part of the nation. He spoke especially of the desirability of an independent press, declaring that it is an independent press, and not a press of right policies than to trot in a drive to the music of the demagogue. It is

(Continued on Seventh Page.)

CHRISTEN DUKE WITH MISSISSIPPI WATER

Jugful to Be Carried Across Ocean—Sealed Up by Justice of Peace.

(Special to The Times-Dispatch.)
VICKSBURG, MISS., July 13.—The young Duke of Manchester, who is the great-grandson of Mme. Yagan, and whose father, the Duke, and his bride, who was Miss Zimmerman, of Cincinnati, have often visited at the Yagan home, is to be christened with water taken from the Mississippi River. The water was shipped in a sealed jug by the Southern Express Company, having been ordered by cable and telegraph.

The jug was sealed in the presence of a justice of the peace, who put upon it his seal, declaring it was genuinely from the Father of Waters.

VAIN SEARCH FOR BODIES IN RIVER

Almost Superhuman Effort Employed to Recover Them.

USED DYNAMITE AND GUNS FREELY

Heavy Explosives, However, Have So Far Been Ineffective. Eye-Witnesses Criticize Steering of Launch. Statement from Bailly.

The search for the bodies of Miss Rosa M. Satterfield and Mr. John W. Gordon, Jr., who were drowned in James River three miles below Richmond Thursday night, has so far proved futile, despite the earnest endeavor of perhaps as many as a hundred men, who never for a moment from daybreak yesterday until dark ceased their arduous occupation.

Every conceivable means was used in the unsuccessful endeavor, for not content with dragging the whole stretch of "Dead Man's Reach," where the unhappy accident occurred, divers were called to grope around the river bottom; dynamite was exploded in large quantities, and finally a detail from the Richmond Howitzers went down the river, and from a barge fired twenty-five rounds from a salute gun over the water in an attempt to raise the bodies.

At 7 o'clock Colonel John W. Gordon, father of young Gordon, left the "Thomas Cunningham, Sr.," the tug on which he had spent the day, and, boarding a launch, returned to the city, bringing with him the tug and the fleet of small craft of every description gave up the search until this morning and steamed home, leaving on watch for the night three rowboats in charge of Mr. Gaston Myers, a son-in-law of Colonel Gordon.

Continue Efforts To-Day.
During the entire night chess boats dragged the river, but up to three o'clock this morning without success. At daybreak, a second detail of the Howitzers will take down the salute gun and continue firing until the bodies are brought to the surface of the water.

It is the opinion of divers that there is small hope of recovering the bodies until this afternoon, for at this time of the year it takes thirty-six hours for them to rise from the bottom. Those who have had experience in such matters say that the two bodies will be found, or very near the spot where they went down, and that the tides and currents have not disturbed them.

The sad accident has created the most intense interest among all classes of the people of Richmond, not only on account of the prominence of the families of the victims, but because of the tragic circumstances which surrounded the death of two young people happy and full of the joy of living.

The picture of the mother watching her daughter, and the father, powerless to save her, and of the father, broken with terrible grief, spending long hours in searching for the body of his son, demands the sympathy of the whole community. The hearty endeavor of all to find the bodies has been marked for this by the fact that Captain Thomas Cunningham was ready for duty, while Captain Myers, of the Howitzers, responded with a degree of promptness that was commendable, and every owner of a craft upon the river placed it at the disposal of the family or friends of the victims.

Account of an Eye-Witness.

A member of the party which made the ill-fated trip gives the following account of the events of Friday evening: "We started from the wharf at 7 o'clock in the evening. There were aboard the 'Charlotte' Mrs. Satterfield, Miss Rose Satterfield, Miss May Satterfield, of Louisville; Miss Edna Wright, of New York; Miss Clara Wright, of Lynchburg; and Messrs. Nelson Robins, Cabell Fitzgerald, Herbert Whitehurst and John Hobson, of Powhatan county, as well as Captain T. A. Harrison and his wife and Mr. Richmond Lacy, who was in charge of the tug. We steamed down the river to Dutch Gap. On the return trip we were all on the roof of the cabin, which has a low iron guard rail around it.

"Captain Harrison, I remember, warned us not to stay on the roof if a large steamer passed us, for he said it would be dangerous. Mr. Gordon was quite ill during the evening, and stretched himself out in the cabin, complaining that he had a cramp. We were all in a state of great excitement, but there was nothing to be had—no whiskey or anything. Shortly before 11 o'clock the 'Pocahontas,' returning to Richmond, came in sight, and we called to Mr. Gordon to come up on the roof to see her pass. He came, leaving below only Mr. Harrison, who was at the wheel, his wife and Mr. Lacy, who was running the engine. As the 'Pocahontas' came nearer we ran across the river, and she followed us. Again we crossed, and she followed us. For the third time she followed us.

"I remember that I heard her blow her whistle once, but she gave no sign of having seen us.

Thrown Overboard.
"When just opposite the quarry we turned and ran in behind the 'Pocahontas' to keep from being pressed into shore on the Manchester side, when a big wave washed nearly over us, and Miss Satter-